NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,839.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms,

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bindder, Kidneys, and Deopsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

tion as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or sup-pression of customary eva unitons, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterns, Leucerrhous, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of disripation, imprudencies, or in the

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, will radically external rate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs existing from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies. Copalba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU to all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers,

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE! Wa make no secret of the ingredients. HELMHOLDS FLUID ENTRACT BUCHU is composed of Sucho, Cobebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMHOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years experience in the City of Philadelphia, and is prescribed by the most entinent physician.

physicians.

[Dr Kryskr is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and

Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over thirty years experience, and a gradeate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

Ma. H. T. HELMMOLD—Dear Sir. In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu. I would say that I have need and seld the stricte in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known. to be used, in the earlous diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been ex-tensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted

I have seen and used, as before stated, every seen of occur-pendered leaves, the simple decoction, timbure, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its media, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours prece-

I have ever seen of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.

No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgo, Penn.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or De It reaches the sent of the disease immediately, expelling all HU-MORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION! These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST. (BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. DEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS. ASE FOR HELMEOLD'S. FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES. SPECIAL

Political and General Matters at the Capitol.

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Appointment of Visitors to the Military Academy.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Sundry Military and Bounty Bills before the Senate.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FUNDING BILL.

ELABORATE SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill to be Continued in Force.

The Bankrupt Bill Passed---68 to 59.

George Shez, esq., of New-York, who has been here for past week attending to the preliminaries on behalf of the defense of the great state prisoner, left to-day en route

AN APPOINTER.

Judge Hughes, who is appointed Cotton Agent for the
Treasury Department, vice Mellon, removed, is from Agents, of this city, and recently figured in court as the broker, whose trade Gen. Baker, the detective, so suddenly broke up with the approval of the Supreme Court.

The fate of the House Bankrupt bill in the Senate is very doubtful. It is a matter that will be made the subject of protracted debate by the lawyers in that body, and as the session is drawing rapidly toward a close, and the Senate is far behind the House upon important measures, the loss of the Bankrupt bill is rendered almost certain, even if it could command sufficient strength, which is

The State Department is engaged in preparing the instructions to Mr. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico. why Gen. Logan refused to accept the mission was that

sideration the Senate bill reorganizing the present Judicilawyers in various parts of the country have been received against this bill. It will probably be reported in a few days, and put upon its passage notwithstanding the oppo-

INTERNAL REVENUE. Receipts to-day only \$309,460.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S ARGUMENT curities into a five per cent loan was an exceedingly interesting and valuable presentation of financial facts that will repay careful perusal. He occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, and demonstrated clearly the necessity for, and feasibility of, reducing the rate of interest to at least five per cent. Senator Fessenden will speak on the bill when it comes up next week, in opposition in part.

ANOTHER POSTFONEMENT. The serenade to the President is again fixed for Wednesday night, but the non-arrival of Mr. Seward may induce a further postponement as he is now deemed the only trustworthy man, out of the whole Cabinet for such

aspeech as Johnson's policy needs. GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT. A majority of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia are now thought to be in favor of governing the District by a Commission, and doing entirely away with the elections for Mayor and Councils. Should they re-

port the bill it will be passed by the Senate and House. THE RAILROAD TAX. The travelers by railroad, in New-York in particular, and in the whole country generally, should be gratful to Representative Giles Hotehkiss for his amendmentoffered this evening—taking off from passengers the two and a half per cent tax which the Internal Revenue bill

had saddled them with. The corporations will have to The President pardoned to-day three of the Alexandria

rioters who kept last Christmas by killing negroes, and who but recently were sent to Albany penitentiary. CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs last week received dispatches from Charleston, S. C., in which it is stated as probable that the people will not raise as large crops as those produced before the war. Many planters who made a fair beginning with the hope that some turn of fortune would furnish them the means to carry them through, will be compelled to abandon the idea of raising a crop for want of provisions to feed the freed working for them, while a number of the planters failed to attempt to plant on their own re sponsibility, but turned their plantations over to the freed people, to be cultivated by them, they giving the owners of the lands some share of the crops. This is the case more particularly on the Sea Islands, and along the coast, for miles into the interior; also through that portion of the State where the armies passed in 1864 and 1865. The colored people there finding themselves suddenly free, with no power to guide and direct them properly, supposed that with freedom all other things would be added, and in 1865 made little provision for the future. There are a great number of people, both white and black, who find themselves with a fair crop, and in many instances with a large crop planted, and with no means to feed either themselves or their laborers, until the time when the products of their labor can be gathered and

To The Associated Press. Washington, Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

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BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill making apprepriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate amount for internal and foreign service is \$18,379,590. In addition to this, \$150,000 is appropriated for the United States and Brazil mail service; \$250,000 for the United States and Brazil mail service; \$250,000 for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China for six months, and \$200,000 for the Overland Mail transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and for marine mail transportation between New-York and California. The Postmaster-General is authorized to employ sailing vessels for the transportation of the mails between the ports of the United States and any foreign ports where the service may be facilitated thereby, allowing and paying therefor a compensation not exceeding the sea postages accruing on the mails so conveyed. The bill also provides for the advertising of all

THE METHODIST CENTENNIAL AT BALTIMORE. Prominent at the Centennial Methodist celebration last night were Secretary Harlan and Bishops Simpson and Ames. The Rev. Dr. DeHaas announced that he had received \$5,000 from a friend in Baltimore, given in the name of Gen. Grant, toward the crection of the Metropolitan Church in Washington. Contributions were then made for this church to the amount of \$21,300, for Dickinson College \$2,050, and for the general fund \$1,300—the latter being for the purpose of aiding the Educational Institutes and Theological Seminaries throughout the country.

THE BANKEUPT BILL.

The following is a summary of the Bankrupt Law, as it

Sections 49 and 50 define the meaning.

Section 51 and last, enacts that this act shall commence and take effect as to the appointment of the officers created hereby and the promulgation of rules and general orders from and after the date of its approval; provided that no petition or other proceeding under this act shall be fined, received or commenced before the first day of November, 1950.

other proceeding under this act shall be filed, received or commenced before the first day of November, 1856.

The President has appointed the following-named persons to be Visitors at the approaching examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, commencing on the first Monday in June: For the State of Vermont, the Rev. John Newman; Rhode Island, Thos. C. Turner of Providence; New-Jersey, Gen. L. Perine of Trenton; Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Johnson of Pittsburgh; Delaware, Wm. S. Macaulty, jr., of Wilmington; Virginia, the Hon. B. J. Barbour; Florida, the Hon. Wm. Marvin; Mississippi and Arkansos, the Hon. Josiah Snow; Texas, Major Auson L. Mills of Washington; Missouri, Gen. J. Stevenson; Tennessee, Judge S. J. W. Luckey; Kentucky, Judge Emerce; Indiana, J. L. Campbell; Ilhnois, Dr. Jos. M. Ralston of Quincy; Wisconsin, John G. McMynn; Kansas, Col. John P. Martin of Achison; Oregon, the Hon. J. W. Nesmith. The persons appointed will report themselves to Brevet Major Gen. Cullum on their arrival at West Point. The President, it is stated, has made the following appointments at large to the United States Military Academy at West Point: William Wier of New-York; Jacob Bell, jr., of New-York; O. L. Hein, D. C.; Thomas Townsend, D. C.; Douglass Grant, son of Gen. Grant.

NO RINDERPEST ON THE ISTHMUS.

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The Inspector of Customs at Panama reports to the Treasury Department, under date of May 13, 1866, in reference to the disease among the cattle which has broken out on the Isthmus, and which was reported to be the Rinderpest. Having given the matter a thorough investigation, he is confident that nothing like the cattle plague has yet appeared in those countries. The disease prevailing there, he says, is the usual distemper caused in the dry season by the cattle feeding too freely on the young grass which springs up after the first rains, and is not contartious.

The President yesterday granted a pardon to B. Palmer of Murfreesborough, Tenn., formerly a Brigadier-General in the Rebel army, on the strongest recommendations.

The President of the United States has granted pardons to the following persons, held for criminal offenses: Chas. E. Mould of Illinois, now under arrest for stealing letters from the Post-Office at Chicago; George Coates of New-York, convicted of smuggling and sentenced to 30 days. Convinced to pay a fine of \$100, and James W. Bowling of New-York, also convicted of smuggling and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and be imprisoned for 60 days. Coates and Bowling having served out their periods of confinement, and being unable to pay the fines imposed upon them, they were pardoned on the recommendations of many respectable citizens of New-York.

York.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

General Order No. 114, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, Aug. 21, 1862, prohibiting officers on leave of absence from visiting Washington without special permission, is rescinded. The attention of all officers arriving at the seat of Government is directed to the regulation requiring them to report at the office of the Adjutant-General, and record their names and residences in the city.

CLERKS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War, in response to a resolution, to-day communicated lists of clerks in his own office and the various Bureaus attached to that department, from which it appears that the total number is about 1,200. Of the whole, 685 have served in the Union army. The Secretary says that one person only (Doty) in the Department had been in the Rebel service. He was a deserter from the Rebel army; appointed by the specific order of the late President Lincoln after he had joined the army—the purpose of detaining him being to save him from the hazard of death to which he would be exposed in case of capture by the enemy. CLERKS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CONFIRMED. The Senate to-day in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of William Tripp to be Surveyor-General for the Territory of Dakota, vice George D. Hill, resigned.

the Territory of Dakota, vice George D. Hill, resigued.

PORTO RICO TRADE.

The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date of April 25, 1866, reports that the royal decree of October 19, 1865, shutting to the general trade of imports of national and foreign products the ports of Aguadilla, Arecibo and Naguato, within this Consular District, has been repealed provisionally; therefore, the said ports will continue to be open, as before, as ports of entry. The above decree of October 19 has been already partly repealed by another royal order dated January 27, as far as the port of Aguadilla was concerned.

CONTINUEATES OF INDERTEDNESS.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Official notice is given to the holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under the acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17. 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31; and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this department with interest only to the said 31st inst.

presentation at this department with interest only presentation at this department with interest only presentation at this department with interest only said 31st inst.

Colonel Maynadier. Commander of Fort Loraine, Dacotah Territory, who is also one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to treat with the Indians in that locality, reports the resent arrival of a number of the different tribes in the section of Fort Loraine, whither they were forced to come through destitution and hunger. The amendment of the Finance Committee, striking out the provisions were issued to them. for which they were very

grateful. No signs of a hostile disposition were observed on the part of any of them.

Commissioner Cooley of the Indian Bureau having left Washington for a few days absence, Charles S. Mix, esq., Chief Clerk of that Department, is, by appointment of the President, Acting Commissioner during the interim.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs and the Miritia, to which was referred Senate bill No. 207, to provide for the equalization of bounties to the soldiers in the late war of the Rebellion, presented a bill and a

cluded from bounties by the War Department, or by their cultured. Hatmant, from said bounties.

Section 2 provides for a deduction of all bounty paid, or agreed to be paid, heretofore; excludes deserters, soldiers recruited from Robel prisoners, soldiers discharged at their own request, or on request of parents or other guardians, or on the ground of minority, except discharged for promotion, or transfer, or after two years, and provides that soldiers discharged on account of wounds, and the widows and helrs of soldiers deceased in the service, shall have the same bounty as though the fail term of enlistment bad been served.

Section 3 excludes from this or any other bounty any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, or in any way disposed of his discharge, and requires an oath with the application setting forth that no such disposition has been made of the discharge, and prohibits accounting or disbursing officers from entertaining any claim for bounty unless accompanied with the discharge and said oath.

Section 4 makes it the duty of the Paymaster-General, under direction of the Secretary of War, to examine the account of every soldier who makes application for said bounty, to ascertain the amount doe and indorse it upon the discharge, to be returned to the claimant with a warrant for the amount due, the warrant to be drawn upon an authorized depositary or disbursing officer, but not to be negotiable or payable unlit the claimant is identified by the affidavits of two respectable witnesses, residents of the same county or district, and attested by the Clerk of a Court, who shall also require the discharge to be presented to him, and shall compare it with the warrant to see that it agrees therawith.

Section 5 excludes entirely all agonts and attorneys from any participation in the prosecution, collection, remittance or payment of claims for and bounty to soldiers now living, and provides that mo sale, transfer or assignment of any bounty shall be recognized or entertained by any accounting off

The bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williams offered a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Countils River, which was referred to the Countile Countils and the Countils River, which was referred to the Countils and the Countils River, which was referred to the Countils River. INSURANCE.

Public Lands.

INSURANCE.

A bill to incorporate the National Life and Accident Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and after a brief discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

PUBLIC LANDS AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. Kinkwoop called up a bill in relation to the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Lonisiana and Florida, which provides that the public lands in these States shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the Homestead law of May, 1862, and that no entry shall be made of more than 80 acres, the price of the patent for which shall be \$5, and there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color in the persons to whom the land shall be sold. It repeals the provision of the old law, which prevents any man who took part in the Rebellion from securing public land, and substitutes for it a requirement that the settler shall swear future allegiance and fidelity to the Government.

Mr. Hendricks moved so to amend the bill as to allow the settler to secure 160 instead of 80 acres, which was agreed to.

Mr. Kirkwoop, in response to a question, said there

agreed to.

Mr. Kirkwoop, in response to a question, said there
were 46,000,000 acres of public land in the States named.

The bill was passed.

ing and disposing of the loan not to exceed two per cent, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision that the cost of disposing of it shall not exceed one per cent, was agreed to.

Mr. SEREMAN said this bill came in the ordinary way

the commencement of the session. Congress had wasted five months in his opinion, and it would have been easier to have done it at the commencement of the session than now. It could not be done at all unless it was done before the return to specie payment. The present rate of interest was too high, and this high rate of interest was a source of continued evil to the country. It was the cause of high rents, because it made the United States compete with owners of houses. Great Britain paid \$132,000,000 of interest on \$4,000,000,000 of reconsolidated debt. The United States pays \$139,000,000 of interest on \$2,200,000,000 interest bearing notes, or more than double rates, and yet English Cousols sell at 86 in London, while American 5-29s are only 66 by last quotations. In France the rate of interest is sometimes a little more than four per cent. Mr. Sherman then examined the details of the bill, dwelling at length upon that portion exempting the bonds of the proposed loan from taxation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. CLARK rose and said he desired to speak in opposition to the bill, but was not prepared to do so now. He moved that its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the special order for to-morrow was the reconstruction resolutions.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not antagonize his bill against the reconstruction propositions.

Mr. CLARK's motion prevailed.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not antagonize his bill against the reconstruction propositions.

Mr. CLARE's motion prevailed.

Mr. CHANGLER introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to the establishment of the Treasury Department, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides, ist, for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Customs who shall have the direction and superintendence of the execution of the laws regulating foreign and coasting trade, fisheries, and the collection of duties on imports and tunnage; who shall have the franking privilege and a salary equal to that of Commissioner of Internal Revenue; 2d, for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Customs at the same salary as that of Deputy Commissioner of the Excise, and two Assistant Deputies, one to have supervision of cases arising under the laws for the issue of marine papers, the regulation of foreign trade and fisheries, &c.; the other to have supervision of the collection of duties, warehousing, drawbacks, &c. 24. For the appointment of a Solicitor at the same salary as that of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, 4th. That the Secretary of the Treasury may transfer such additional clerks or messengers as may be required into the Bureau of Customs under the act of March 3, 1849, shall be called Third Controller of the Treasury, and in addition to his present duties as accounting officer, he shall examine and adjust the internal revenue accounts, and shall have transferred to his office the clerks employed in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, whose salary shall be \$\frac{2}{2}\) for the organization of a Bureau of Accounts comprising the offices of the five Auditors, the Register and the three Controllers of the Treasury, whose salary shall be exceeded to his office the clerks employed in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury of the Chief Controller may order the immediate settlement of any account when delay may be injurious to the full direct prosecutions for debts

imprisonment.

Mr. RAMSEV offered an amendment, that whenever the Postmaster-General shall employ special agents to collect money, he shall require bond and security of such agents, which was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, on motion of Mr. DOOLITLE, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCE (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in reference to the pensions stopped on account of participation in the Rebellion, the amount of arrears paid or claimed, and the amount estimated to be necessary to pay arrears, etc.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. McCullough (Md.) introduced a hill to amend the Civil Appropriation bill for the year 1899, so as to make the proviso to the 17th section read "that where there is no collector at the place of location of any public work therein specified, the Secretary of the Tressury shall have power to appoint a disbursing agent for the payment of all moneys appropriated for the construction of such public work, with such compensation as he may deem equitable and just."

The bill was read three times and passed.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on which the main question had been ordered yesterday.

Mr. Ross (Ili.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BRANDAGEE (Conn.) wanted to know whether is would be in order to move to amend the bill so as to less the Secretary of the Navy go to Europe.

A member added—"And to stay there."

Mr. BRANDAGEE repeated the words "and to stay there."

[Laughter.]

[Laughter.]
The SPEAKER thought that such an amendment would

The SPEAKER thought that such an amendment would hardly be in order.

The bill was passed by a vote of 69 Yeas to 41 Nays.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Select Committee on Freedmen, reported back the bill to continue in force for three years, and to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Burgau.

While the bill was being read the morning hour expired, and the bill west over till to-morrow.

REFUNDING MONEY.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to punish attorneys and others for withholding moneys collected for officers soldiers and sailors, which wes read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RICE (Maine) asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution constituting the Standing Committees of both Houses on Public Buildings and Grounds as a joint committee to examine the several sites that may be proposed for a new Executive Mansion and residence, and to inquire as to the necessity and expediency of such second continuous for the President.

Mr. Farnsworth objected.

TAX ON COTTON.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

TAX ON COTTON.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the char, and restinced consideration of the Tax bill, commencing at the paragraph imposing a tax of two cents a pound on cetten, upon which no tax has been levied. The paragraph imposing a tax of five per cent on all manufactures not otherwise provided for was, on motion of Mr. Spauliffe, amended by adding the following:

Provided further. That brown earthen and common gray stone shall be subject to a tax of two and a half per cent ad valoren, and no more.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the

retwo-peel of subarrassment and mistortune, will also injusted to the progression of the control of the control